VOL. XII. No. 5.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, March, 1887.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
EDITORIALS,	65
LITERARY:	70
School Life of Charles Lamb, George R. Wales, '87.	70
Lamb's Literary Family. H. N. Winchester, '87.	72
A Valentine, W. W. Gay, '76.	73
Literary Forgeries, F. C. Langworthy, '87.	73
Hyde's Hotel,	74
On Greek Pronunciation, Maschil H. Lord, '90.	75
COMMUNICATION,	75
Base Ball,	75
PERSONALS,	76
CONVENTIONS,	78
EXCHANGES,	79
FRATERNITY NOTES,	79
COLLEGE NOTES,	80
TOWN AND CAMPUS,	81
SPORTING,	81

MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1887.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

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GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

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Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

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There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

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CALENDAR.

1886. Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 21—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1887. Jan. 6.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 22.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 22.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 7.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 21—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 26.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 28.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD,

Middlebury, Vt

The Undergraduate.

VOL. XII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MARCH, 1887. No. 5.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

J. T. CLARK, '87, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
H. N. WINCHESTER, '87, *Assistant Editor-in-Chief.*
F. C. LANGWORTHY, '87, *Personals.*
E. D. HOWE, '87, *Town and Campus.*
R. H. LANE, '88, *Exchanges.*
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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

IT has been thought advisable to print a March number of the UNDERGRADUATE in place of the regular February issue, for the sake of presenting better matter than was available at the earlier date. Our subscribers, we know, have not learned to be so dependent on the regularity of the UNDERGRADUATE'S appearance as to be disaffected by this substitution. The paper's history has been pretty generally, we believe, marked by such aberrations, and must, we fear, continue to be. Indulgence must be extended to them.

The present number completes the volume with whose publication the present board of editors has been charged, and with their work upon it the senior editors retire from service. Perhaps the best that can offered by way of valedictory, on giving the editorship of the UNDERGRADUATE into other hands, is a word of advice to our successors, the fruit of our experience, of which we wish to give them the benefit, and, if it may be allowed, an expression of our opinion in regard to the selection of the new editors.

As to the advice which we take upon ourselves to offer our successors: Not to impose too much work upon the managing editor, each editor should be held responsible for a certain portion of the paper. He should not only collect material, but understanding how much he is to supply, should get it in shape for printer's copy. This is the plan under which the UNDERGRADUATE is at present conducted, and as far as carried out it has recommended itself. It might, however, be executed more rigorously to the benefit of the editors and the improvement of the paper.

The following expression of our opinion in regard to the choice of men to form the new editorial board, is given rather in the hope of directing attention to a dangerous tendency, and of forestalling a possible miscarriage of college interests in this particular, than because we believe such a misfortune to be actually upon us. Our remarks find apology, and are given additional point, we believe, by a recent matter among us, which, though a class affair, might in any other case involve the whole college. The serious unpleasantness of this affair should be thrown in the balance as material evidence in weighing our words.

We know, or can conceive, of no good reasons for any other ground of choice of the new editors than fitness for the work of the paper. A choice of editors on that sole consideration will prove most advantageous to the paper and, accordingly, result in the greatest benefit to the interests of the college which the paper serves. And the promotion of the interests of the whole college, we may reiterate, is the object, and should be the aim, of the paper, paramount to all others. The number of our students being so small there should be little division as to the men best qualified for election to the paper. It ought to be pretty well known who are most eligible, and in cases of equal claims to appointment as far as capability, inclination for the work and a disposition to perform it conscientiously should determine the

choice. On these considerations we would suggest that competition by contribution, as far as students will enter into it, should be a requirement for appointment, as the means of bringing to the surface for judgment a candidate's qualifications, while, as to the advancement of underclass-men editors, their work on the paper has a selective operation and may be left to itself to gain its just reward in the way of preferment.

There is no excuse, much less occasion, for taking sides or splitting into factions over this election. If the proper ground of choice is kept in view, societies will waive their claims to control the election and spare our little body of students, which needs all its forces joined, and not opposed, for strength, division into partisan camps over a question, which after all is not worth the hot contention that may otherwise result. We do not write this in fear that such a misfortune and error will occur at the coming election—circumstances make it improbable—but it is called out by what did occur in the case already referred to. We only wish to put in a strong light a natural tendency which exists among us, and to indicate a possible evil which this recent occurrence should put us on our guard against.

And this leads us to digress more particularly on a tendency accompanying the existence of societies, especially in small colleges, with no particular application to ourselves or others intended, but in the hope of extending a sentiment in the beneficence of which, if taken up with, we are confident, and trusting that, like magic garments it will fall upon those whom it is ordained to fit, and lie at the proper doors; and that at least we may have the satisfaction of being credited with the courage of our convictions in attacking an institution so firmly established and against which we are likely to have so little encouragement or support in inveighing. We mean the drawing of society lines in the discussion of and action on matters of the college's interest; the creating of factions, precluding open, unprejudiced, unattached general discussion, and occasioning the necessity of reconciling selfish claims, in the adjustment of which the interests of the whole college suffer. It is a pity if, in as small a community as our own, for instance, plain questions, such as the choice of the editor of the college annual or paper, cannot be settled without introducing the worst features of our politics, in which the contentions of factions so often defeat the object of elections, the providing of good officers, and foist upon the public service men, mere ciphers, who are hit upon only as compromises of fierce rivalries in which the public interests are lost sight of. The rivalries they inevitably set up are perhaps the worst feature of college societies, and their operation is the most deplorable in small colleges, where, having once attained a footing, to keep alive they must absorb nearly all the material of the college, over which the desperation of a life and death struggle makes their contention all the fiercer, and presents the case of a house divided against itself and with hardly a harmonizing element left. It is only necessary to refer to the chapter letters in any of the society quarterlies to evidence the spirit of rivalry that actuates society organization. Their inimical tone toward other societies with which they happen to be associated, and invidious comparisons of their standing with that of others; their greedy claims and boast of advantage in college honors, even down to the choice of one of their men as right-fielder in a college nine, all express conclusively this spirit, and are all prejudicial to the good feeling of the college as a whole and to its best interests. If college disloyalty is not contemplated in society rivalries, it is entailed in effect since they prevent the college's interests being best served. This is a most dangerous and reprehensible spirit which leads societies to seek to control college affairs by mere force of numbers, dividing up college honors much after the manner of political spoilsmen, and only considering the bulk of preferments dragged away into their camps without perhaps a thought of their particular appropriate disposition. The plan of apportionment of college honors among societies and the rotation of offices among them must often result in honors being gracelessly worn and in poor performance of office; for, in the one case, when appointments are divided in bulk, the honor attaching may or may not fall upon fit objects, and, in the other case, when it comes a society's turn to hold an office, they may as likely as not be unable to supply a man fit to fill it. This is the evil also of canvassing appointments beforehand, of forming combinations, of a society making this concession now for a prospective favor in return.

This matter of apportionment of honors and rotation of office brings us to a consideration of the UNDERGRADUATE's case. Heretofore the board of editors has been made up of two editors from each society and one from non-society men, and these four

classes have in turn held the chief editorship. We believe this is a wrong principle on which to conduct the paper, for reasons stated above. We suggest that the editor-in-chief of the UNDERGRADUATE for the coming year, be chosen in open meeting, by free and general discussion and nomination, without preliminary primaries, formal or informal, for which the election in view gives no occasion, and that the new editors to complete the board be chosen in the same way; that hereafter, the better to guard against mistakes, editors to succeed those retiring on the expiration of their time or to replace those who may resign, be chosen by their competitive work by way of contribution to the paper, according to the judgment on such work of the editors on the board whose number they complete; and that the editor-in-chief be chosen by his colleagues for length and value of service.

Let us state some facts that tend to show the need of some change in the management of the UNDERGRADUATE and the benefit to be derived from the plan we propose. Not a contribution to the literary department of this paper has been sent in by anyone outside of the board since the present editors have had to look out for its provision. That department has been supplied by perfunctory performances in the line of rhetorical work required by the college course, when there has not been the necessity of resorting to selections from entirely foreign sources. This, on the face of it is evidence that the paper is not in a healthy condition, a burden to the editors, and, apparently, of no interest to the body of the students. Is the lack of literary spirit in the college chargeable with this non-success? Partly, perhaps in a determining degree, but the natural consequences of this deficiency are aggravated by the fact that what of this spirit does exist receives no proper cultivation, and the spark is let go out. In the present order of things, a rally is made at the election of editors, after which final disposition of honors, such as they are, the paper is left to take care of itself as far as any support from those not elected to it is concerned. That this is no mis-statement, it is only necessary to show that it is natural by way of confirmation. The determination of election not going by any recommendation of a man's qualification by competitive work, gives him not the least inducement to exert himself in contributions to the paper. More likely the election goes by numbers, combination of factions, society or not, mimicing the evils of civil politics where, after a scramble after and carrying off of offices, professional politicians, instead of going about qualifying themselves for good officers, which would not avail them when offices go by numbers or are distributed by pools, lie useless, or worse, until they get themselves in readiness for the next spoliation of government.

The competitive system of election we propose would have two distinct advantages over the present: it would preclude the chance of factional ill-feeling being stirred up, as at present, at the election of editors; and, it would offer incitement to literary work contributing to the paper's success. We are in hopes, though we cannot at present speak definitely, of being able to secure a sum of money to be offered as a prize to instigate stronger and more general competition.

One good literary society, such as the old Philomathesian, into which every man on entrance to the college should be received, and in which all society lines are swallowed up, would foster what forces the college has in a a literary direction, and would result in the support of a better paper than the UNDERGRADUATE is at present, as its organ. We do not know how much literary work is done among societies individually; but, at any rate, it does not benefit the college paper, and we are, in fact, skeptical as to the amount. The establishment of such a society as we have indicated, covering up society lines, would be too great a step in the right direction far the most sanguine reformer, whose natural buoyancy and hopefulness is after all with good reason tempered with despair, to anticipate accomplishing, at least single-handed. Its benefit and expediency would seem plain and persuasive, but society lines, antagonistic to its organization, are, we apprehend, too prominent and unyielding to permit the proposed obliteration of them in one particular.

We hope to see our proposition of a competitive plan of election of UNDERGRADUATE editors adopted, appealing, as we believe it does, to the common sense and justice of the college.

THE project of an association of editors of New England college papers, which has been so long in the air, has at length taken shape in the New England Collegiate Press Association, organized at the convention of delegates representing the papers of the various New England colleges, held at Young's hotel, Boston. the 22d of February. At the conven-

tion, as reported in another column, a constitution was adopted providing for the election of officers and, as far as could be foreseen, the permanence of the organization. An annual convention was fixed for the first Friday in October.

The chief object in view, the fraternization of New England college editors, was completely effected, and the success of this initial convention gives assurance of the organization's prosperity. The benefit to college journalism of friendship and good fellowship among the members of the guild, of which the sociability enjoyed on this occasion was an earnest, is easily seen. It is clear that college editors will take greater interest in their exchanges and in their own work if they have some personal acquaintance with the men whose work they read and to whom their own must be submitted. There is another advantage in bringing the editors of college papers together in this way. If we are to judge from the perfect good feeling that prevailed at the convention already held, and from the happy reconciliations, for which this meeting gave an opportunity, of men who had crossed pens and tilted at each other in the columns of their papers, the proposed annual gathering and fraternizing of editors will have the very desirable result of obviating, or at least adjusting annually, petty squabbles and differences which, however trivial and innocent of serious results, nevertheless ruffle the spirit of college journalism.

Men who stood in no awe of a mere name on an editorial board and indulged their free-lance proclivities, regardless of the persons whom they pricked here and there, will have a care how they attack men of whom they have a personal knowledge and for whom, it is to be supposed, they entertain a personal regard. They will be slow to break through the good feeling which this association will go far toward establishing.

The date of subsequent conventions as now fixed, the first Friday in October, was agreed upon as suiting the majority of the papers represented, which hold their elections in the fall. Papers, as the UNDERGRADUATE, which elect new boards in the spring will naturally send a delegate from the Senior editors, who will serve until the following spring, and, if possible, one from the Junior editors who will carry over the relations formed with the other papers until the next convention in the fall following.

THERE are indications of quite general insubordination in our Eastern colleges just at this time, something of an epidemic of outbreaks and kicking over the traces among students, of which we have ourselves had some symptomatic signs. Indeed an aggravated spirit of rebellion seems to be recognized as a recurring disorder at this season of the year. We should infer as much from the following newspaper communication: "College Pranks at Dartmouth,' "President Bartlett gets a Letter and Fears the Usual Spring Outbreak." To be sure this has the tone of newspaper incendiarism, and is probably the strongest possible statement of facts, after the fashion of flash leaders, meant to catch the eye that has no taste for uncolored facts, and which are to be taken with a large grain of allowance. It is interesting to consider how far this art of enhancing the attractiveness of the commonplace and actual with the interest of the extraordinary and imaginary can go; when the writers of leaders will exhaust hyperbole, or the public take no stock in their greatest efforts of magnification; when the deceit will fail; when no glamour of language will bewitch the eye and imagination, but when the inveterate readers of the public sheets, to the insatiable, news-absorbing old maid, by long experience sophisticated in the wiles of the newsmongers, will reduce as they read the pretences of the most marvelous and alluring improbabilities to the real, intuitively and without a thrill at the factitious wonder. The communication quoted states that, on finding the letter from the student referred to, "President Bartlett was greatly agitated and said that he apprehended that this would begin an outbreak among the students. He has been congratulating himself that the present winter term is the first one for years that has not been marked by trouble in the college. On previous years the chapel has been decorated with tradesmen's signs and the seats in the recitation-rooms greased or painted and the stoves removed on cold mornings. Two old field-pieces have heretofore figured in the demonstrations. Every year they have been dragged from the neighboring town and fired on the campus at midnight. Next day the Faculty hire a team and drag the cannon back, and the following night they have been in the habit of making their appearance in the chapel in front of the pulpit. The printed letter of this morning gives signs of the same old restless spirit in the college, and President Bartlett is looklng for a repitition of the old-time frolics."

Another paragraph in papers of the same date as those in which the above was contained, has this caption: "Rotten Eggs at College," "Disorder at the Wesleyan University," and "Two Suspensions Ordered." This is the more specific account of the trouble:

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 1.—Disorders in the lower classes are quite prevalent at Wesleyan University. It has been the custom for many years for the freshmen to fire a salute on the morning of the 22d, but it has been done against the command of the President. This year a freshman tutor disguised himself, and with the aid of a policeman discovered some of the freshmen and reported them. This created indignation against the tutor, and various threats were made of bolting recitations. Tutor White was struck by an egg, as was President Beach. The faculty has suspended one freshman for the remainder of the year. The freshmen class left the chapel and marched to the station to see their unfortunate classmate off. They returned to college in regular order, and after giving their class cry dispersed.

A sophomore was suspended Monday for the remainder of the year for alleged disorders.

We should not print these instances of foolishness in college students, except by way of disparagement, as marks of the times that should be taken account of. It is rather amusing, when not looked at in a most serious light, as deplorable, to see the awe in which heads of colleges stand of the almost ungovernable body they are over, and to which they must administer the law. When young men display so much boyishness, not to give it a worse name, as the above paragraphs detail, it would seem as if college officers should be empowered with summary authority to deal with them as fit in the character they choose to put on. But such authority does not seem to be practicable. A somewhat notorious case of revolt against its exercise, is that of a former student of Dickinson college who, after expulsion by the judgment of the faculty as implicated, if not a prime-mover, in some disorder or rebellion among the students, seeks redress at law for his dismissal and reinstatement in standing as a student of the college. An effort in fact to make the college authorities eat their words. It would seem as if the faculty of a respectable college, supposably honorable and deliberate men, should have the privilege of expelling students at discretion in order to preserve order and the reign of law. Without it, it would certainly seem impossible for them to control the undergraduate body. Such outbreaks as we have brought in evidence, as the latest phases of a perennial phenomenon, have as far as we know, occurred from time immemorial in the history of American colleges and have not yet, it is plain, found a check generally. Perhaps the most effective remedy that has been tried and the one that has gone farthest to prevent these eruptions, that seem to be the working out of restlessness under restraint, and the mode of expressing their sentiments to which undergraduates in most cases feel driven, is the system of college government in which the students have a part, an autonomy, some form of which is in operation at Bowdoin, Harvard and Amherst, and is being introduced elsewhere.

From the Oberlin *Review*, which is one of the most valuable college papers which we know, no featherweight, but with more muscle than comes of school boys' gruel, we quote the following editorial on the subject:

We are inclined to believe that the method of college government now in vogue at Amherst, and which is likely soon to be adopted at Princeton, with perhaps some modifications, is the system which our leading colleges will soon be forced to adopt. We say forced, because we believe that the next quarter of a century will witness changes in college life and customs such as to make necessary the adoption of a form of college government in which the students may be made to feel a due share of responsibility.

At Harvard a conference committee, made up of undergaduates, is formed for the exclusive purpose of conferring with the faculty in regard to all matters of discipline that may arise, thereby making the students responsible in a sense for the good order and conduct in that institution.

How well the plan of the college senate, as it is styled, has worked at Amherst, and what degree of success it has attained there, can best be attested by the words of President Seeley himself when, in speaking of the matter, he says, "The plan adopted has been more successful, even, than sanguine hopes had anticipated, and no one would wish to change it now for the old system of college government."

The advantages of the system, as well as the easy workings of the same, have been so recently discussed in the columns of the *Review* that they need not repetition here. We believe, however, there is one thing that can be said in favor of such a system that as yet has not been clearly brought out, and that is the tendency which it has of bringing about a closer relation between faculty and students.

From all outward appearances the pleasantest relations may exist between these two bodies—the governing and the governed—but occasional outbreaks reveal the fact that beneath a calm exterior lurks oft-

en the direst mischief. Trouble oftentimes arises through failure of the governing body to understand the feelings and opinions of those whom they seek to govern.

This is none the less true of Oberlin than of many other colleges and universities. Still we would be cautious in affirming that college senates in which the students are expected to bear their share of responsibility in college government, would be a panacea for all the evils, but that it would do much toward making teachers better acquainted with the opinions and feelings of their students, we confidently believe.

WE notice with considerable satisfaction, a tendency to make more of the public rhetoricals than formerly, and it is no small credit to a man, that he can commit, and deliver a piece sympathetically and creditably. The college audience is a hard one to face and the ordeal a fiery one. But experience gained by such a trial of the nerves, leaves lasting and valuable impressions.

LITERARY.

THE SCHOOL LIFE OF CHARLES LAMB

AND ITS INFLUENCE ON HIS WRITINGS.

CHARLES LAMB'S father was a Lincolnshire man, and through his position as clerk and companion to a Mr. Salt, a barrister in the Inner Temple, secured Charles' admission to Christ's Hospital. Lamb was at this time eight years of age and continued to be a Christ's Hospital boy for the next seven years. He was compelled, at this early age, both by pecuniary circumstances, as we know, and also by an impediment in his speech, to relinquish his hopes of continuing his studies at Cambridge, although he was already a "Grecian," a title given to those from whose number appointments were made to either Cambridge or Oxford. His impediment of speech was a disqualification, because the Hospital sent to the Universities only boys who contemplated entering the ministry. So he entered upon and remained in clerical pursuits till within ten years of his death. Thus it happened that Lamb's real school life was confined to the seven years spent at Christ's Hospital, although we learn from him that after leaving Christ's Hospital, he and his sister were "tumbled into a spacious closet of good old English reading, and browsed at will on that fair and wholesome pasturage." It is perhaps a little difficult to give any account of this period of his life beyond a mere collation of facts, but even this cannot but interest anyone who is interested in Lamb himself, as he must be after reading him at all.

Christ's Hospital is an institution for orphans and foundlings, established in 1553, by Edward VI. We learn from Lamb that it was commonly known as the "blue coat school," by reason of the dress worn by the boys. This is a blue woolen gown or coat, with a narrow red leather girdle around the waist, yellow breeches and yellow stockings, a clergyman's band at the neck, and a blue worsted cap. No boy is admitted before seven years of age, or after ten, and all must leave at fifteen. This latter regulation, however, is with the exception of what are known as "King's boys," those in the mathematical department, founded by Charles VI., and also the "Grecians." The income of the hospital is from legacies and its management is in the hands of a body of managing governors, of which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city are members *ex officio*.

I am forced to the conclusion, after some search, that the record, however it may have been with the events, of Lamb's life during his stay at Christ's Hospital is scanty, We get his own idea of Christ's Hospital life from his two entertaining essays, "Recollections of Christ's Hospital," and "Christ's Hospital five and thirty years ago." Or rather, we are given two somewhat differing views, taken from different standpoints, and are left to form the resultant of these two as his final opinion. After reading these, together with one or two other descriptions, there can be "little doubt as to its extensive utility." Yet there seems to have been a goodly number of customs and faults deserving of criticism and reform. I do not mean by this to bring Christ's Hospital under any special imputation, but merely to note from Lamb's description certain lurking tendencies in the direction of abuses, which I believe he says were afterward subjected to reform. Lamb tells us that although strictly speaking it was a charitable home for the sustenance and education of boys with slender or no means they were neither lifted up beyond their own family, or depressed by mean habits such as an ordinary charity school is supposed to generate. To quote a few lines from the essay, "The Christ's Hospital boy feels that he is no charity boy; he feels it in the antiquity and regality of the foundation to which he belongs; in the usage which he meets with at school, and the treatment he is accustomed to outside its bounds; he

feels it in his education; he feels it in the numberless comforts, and even magnificences which surround him." It seems to me that in this and in other parts of the "Recollections" we get Lamb's personal experience at the school. It is his individual view of the institution and of life there; in fact, it is an indirect and general account of his own life there. It seems probable that the reason for the different views given by the two essays is this: Lamb saw that because his own experience differed from the general life at the school, the impression given the reader in the "Recollections" was perhaps not impartial and accurate, and he resolved to write a second essay, in which would be given the experience of a boy whose Christ's Hospital lines had not fallen in as pleasant places as his own. From this second essay we seem to have proof positive that Lamb's position at Christ's Hospital was one of favoritism; take, for instance, the following: "Lamb's patron lived in a manner under his paternal roof. Any complaint which he had to make was sure of being attended to. This was understood at Christ's and was an effectual screen to him against the severity of masters or worse tyranny of monitors." This also gives a hint of the undue severity already mentioned, which was practiced upon those who had no such effectual screen behind which to take refuge. Another and more minute illustration of Lamb's exalted position among his school-fellows is embodied in the second paragraph of this second essay.

We are glad for his sake that like some of the others he was not made to feel his dependence through acts of cruelty and otherwise, and is able to say that he felt he was "no charity boy." We can readily see that this favored position of Lamb's brought him many other advantages. He was the better able to make the most of the educational opportunities offered. He could the better appreciate whatever "grandeur," "comforts," and "magnificences" there were about the place, and he seems to have found a good many. He seems to have greatly valued the experience and education derived from association with such a varied and extensive body. He gives to Christ's Hospital the honor of developing that high sense of right and wrong, and general sensibility, which was always a characteristic.

In regard to two matters in this period of Lamb's life we are left in doubt. First in regard to his participation in the holidays and sports, and the degree of enjoyment derived from them by the boys in general. We find Lamb's own words on the matter near the close of the first essay. It is a different idea that we gather from the following by Barry Cornwall: "His delicate frame and difficulty of utterance unfitted him for joining in any boisterous sports"; also this from the second essay:

The other ambiguous point is the religious training received at Christ's. Lamb says: "The Christ's Hospital boy is a religious character. His school is eminently a religious foundation. It has its peculiar prayers, it services at set times, its graces, hymns, and anthems." In contrast to this, in a memoir of Coleridge, are these words: "Nothing was done for their religious or moral education," the reference being to Christ's Hospital boys.

For reasons already mentioned, Lamb probably acquired an unusual facility in the branches taught. This was especially true of Greek, Latin composition, and English letters.

One of the things that should not go unmentioned in even the briefest account of Lamb's school days, is the mutual attachment between himself and Coleridge. It was a lasting attachment being both a comfort and influence for good to each of them. It is a compliment to Lamb that he could find and appreciate the lovable worth of Coleridge, who was generally hated and shunned by his school-fellows, and it is further complimentary to him that Coleridge, though being as he admits an almost universal hater of boys should reciprocate his affection. To illustrate this friendship, we have but to read Lamb's description of Coleridge at this period of their lives.

In regard to Lamb's personal appearance at this time, we learn that "his complexion was clear brown, his countenance mild, his eyes differing in color, and he had a slow and peculiar walk." He was never mentioned among his school-fellows without the addition of his Christian name, which shows a general feeling of kindness toward him. He was always a grave and inquisitive boy. Samuel LeGrace, one of his school-fellows, states that he was an amiable, gentle youth, very sensible, and keenly observing. We cannot do better than to let these reminiscences be closed by Lamb himself: "For me, I do not know whether a constitutional imbecility does not incline me too obstinately to cling to the remembrances of childhood; in an inverted ratio to the usual sentiments of mankind, nothing that I have been engaged in since

seems of any value or importance compared to the colors which imagination gave to everything then. I belong to no *body corporate* such as I then made a part of."

LAMB'S LITERARY FAMILY.

THE literary family of Charles Lamb has given prominence to the real; the unfortunate John Lamb is just mentioned, and we know that such a man existed, was a clerk in the South Sea House and guided his brother into the intricacies of book-keeping, only because Charles Lamb won for himself the reward given even by the world to him that overcometh.

Lamb's first venture on the sea of letters was made in company with Coleridge and Lloyd. It was entitled, "Poems by Chas. Lamb of the India House, dedicated to Mary Anne Lamb, the author's best friend and sister." These poems were published in 1797. About a year later appeared Rosamond Gray. The comparative popularity of this prose tale ought to have shown Lamb that writing poetry was not his vocation.

Some distant relatives of Elia, called by Lamb his "works," reposed on the the shelves of the India House. These works were monstrous folios, remarkable for their succinct accounts of calico, tea, ivory and spices. One conversing with them, for instance, about cinnamon bar, would find, that as story tellers they were painfully matter of fact and not at all spicy; indeed, their accounts always recurred in a measured way to one Sir Poundshillingpence, and the only pleasure to be got from them, was that which curious lawyers got in worming from their clasped lips, silver clasped—secrets concerning delinquents to Sir Poundshillingpence in the little matter of balance due. There let them lie, historians of forgotten pounds of tea, and prints long since faded and torn.

The character of these old folios and their pompous and pampered appearance was in painful contrast to that of James Elia, who was a "plain matter-of lie man," "of jolly handsome presence," without a taint of the commercial in his make-up.

James and Bridget Elia, a delightful pair, in opposition to Mrs. Battel loved to play piquet for love. Though they gained nothing and lost nothing, though it was a mere shadow of play, yet their biographer insisted that it was one of the pleasantest and homeliest sights in the world to see James, who had sprained his foot, and Bridget playing piquet, a pipkin containing a gentle lenitive bubbling and steaming on the hearth. This Bridget was doomed to apply after the game was over, and as James was averse to such appliances, the little arts he used to continue the game implied that for all he cared the pipkin might bubble always. But Bridget, woman-like, rather enjoyed worrying a man with her fixings, and James upon one of these occasions beat Bridget very badly; "capotted her" he says. Man-like, he takes great pleasure in it, when she, dear girl, had her mind on the pipkin more likely, and probably, when undistracted, played the best game of the two.

Bridget was Elia's housekeeper. She and Elia were fond of talking over their days of youth and poverty; of how they used to climb the dark stairs to the lofty galley, "the best place of all for enjoying a play socially; of their Sunday tramps to Enfield and Potter's Bar and Waltham, with a little basket packed with cold lamb and salad; and their search for a decent house where, with their ale, they could get a table cloth; and their little anxieties about it; and their wishing they could find such another hostess as Isaac Walton has described.

Added to his many little failings, Elia had no ear for music. After practicing "God Save the King" all his life, whistling and humming it over to himself in solitary corners, his friends were frank enough to tell him that he had not arrived within many quavers of it. But to say that his heart "never melted at the concourse of sweet sounds, would be a foul libel." "Water parted from the sea" and "In infancy" never fail to move it strangely. These old tunes brought back to Elia the harpsichord and Fanny Weatheral, "the gentlest, the sweetest, once the blooming Fanny, now Mrs. S.' and himself, an imp in his first long coat, glowing, blushing and trembling with the day spring of that absorbing sentiment, which was afterwards to overwhelm his nature quite for Alice W. How comforting this confession is to us who prefer, quite in opposition to the fashion, "Way down upon the Swanee River" to a Wagnerian opera.

Artemus Ward would have been sure to have liked Elia, and how like Ward is Elia's remark, when seeing the Eaton boys at play, "What a pity to think that these fine, ingenious lads in a few years will all be changed into frivolous members of Parliament."

Elia was proud enough to pretend a great dislike

to poor relations, but he had a sneaking fondness for them ; in short, Elia was a paradox, who gave no little delight to his friends, and puzzled that prosy old Quaker poet, Barton. Lamb lamented the fatality by which everything that worthy gentleman touched turned to a lie. Poor Barton never quite untangled the joke and one cannot do it for him now. These facts are given by Elia's biographer concerning his death, which occurred December 31, 1822. How well they tally with the sad reality of twelve years later the parentheses will show. "Exactly at twelve last night, his quiet spirit departed, and the bells of Saint Bride's rang him out with the old year.

He, (Charles Lamb), left little property behind him, (Bary Cornwall says £2000). Of course the little that is left (chiefly in India bonds) devolves upon his cousin Bridget (sister Mary). "In his last illness, the account goes on to tell us, he would brighten up sometimes and talk of his days in the East India office,and the old friends, clerks in the office, all gone now." "Well, Elia is gone, for aught I know to be re-united with them. His essays found some favorers, as they appeared separately ; they shuffled their way in the crowd well enough singly ; how they will read, now they are brought together, is a question for the publishers who have thus ventured to draw out into one piece his weaved-up follies."

Lamb's cousin Elia revealed as much of Lamb's real family life as Lamb wished the world to know, and our only excuse for mentioning his father, is to praise the characteristic self-sacrifice of Charles to the garrulous old gentleman in the matter of cards of an evening. We shrink from the confidences Cowper and Lamb exchanged concerning the cloud in both families, and look on afar off at the spectacle of Southey, DeQuincey, Coleridge and Lloyd at supper and afterward. Charles has drunk a little too much wine and is asleep. DeQuincey in awe is making a mental photograph of "that brief eclipse of sleep," rather a network of aerial gossamer than of earthly cobweb. Motionless in repose with that seraphic expression of a child, perhaps he is dreaming of his mother or of the old benchers or of Mr. Salt. His friends have lowered their tones and DeQuincey is noting and contrasting the repose of that intellectual face with the calamities and internal storms of his life. It is said that Napoleon could at any time snatch a few minutes sleep, and that his face when asleep was indicative of no gentleness, no peace, like one of his own grim cannons, one feared his awakening. For both these conquerors that brief sleep knit up the ravelled sleeve of care, but it was gentlest and kindest to the greatest victor of the two, Charles Lamb.

A VALENTINE.

DAINTY maiden debonair,
Fair as breaking dawn is fair,
Laughing love enshrin-ed lies
In the heaven of thine eyes.

Little maiden, where thou art,
Fondly turns to thee my heart,
As the lotus to the sun
Loving to be shone upon.

When the sun-god hides his rays
Cold and dreary fly the days ;
Faintly breathing odorous sighs
Drooping, drooping lotus dies.

Thy two eyes, love, are my sun ;
Thy sweet smile my benison.
Like the lotus, love, am I,
Smile upon me or I die. —*W. W. Gay, '76.*

LITERARY FORGERIES.

ONE of the strangest facts in literature is the remarkable success of literary forgeries. It is not to be wondered at that one man can imitate another's penmanship so closely as to escape detection, but to imitate brain work is another matter. This literary forgery is no new thing ; it is almost as old as Homer (if we allow an existence to that much disputed person). Specious profane Greek and Latin, both prose and verse, abounds, and even false epistles of St. Paul.

The list is long and famous—Ireland, Chatterton, Psalmanagar are in it—and so great a charm invests audacity that one not burdened with too squeamish a conscience might very well wish himself there. Ireland was born in London in 1776. His father was a collector of old books, whose greatest wish was to obtain some of Shakespeare's handwriting. Perhaps the mania of the father shaped the thoughts of the son ; at any rate after a visit to Stratford-on-Avon, the young man exhibited several manuscripts said to have been written by Shakespeare. Though few at first the number rapidly increased. There were verses to Anne Hathaway, letters from Queen Elizabeth, portions of Hamlet and King Lear, differing from the accepted text, a confession of faith, and at last, as might have been expected, a new play. Nor was it until this had been put on the stage and had quickly been hissed off for its insufferable crudity, that the

fraud was detected and the "solemn mockery was o'er," Public feeling was bitter against Ireland—the recollection of having taken stock in a humbug is never soothing to vanity—and he was forced to leave England, writing in France before his death an account of his imposture.

A forger whom all pity and few blame was Chatterton. All are doubtless to some extent familiar with the story of his sad life, and of his sadder death. His scheme was by no means so brazen as that of Ireland. He found pretended verses, poems, and plays of the monk Rowley in an old chest in a cathedral. The discovery attracted much attention and the poems were widely read. The forgery was so clever as to escape detection even by scholars, for Chatterton had fully mastered, as scholarship then went, the Old English which he imitated. He is almost the only forger whose work has any worth in itself, and yet it is curious that the poems written in his own name were inferior to those of the monk Rowley. In defense of Chatterton it can be said that he did not vest his poems in a name already famous. His only purpose seemed to have been to bring them to public notice, and the romantic story of their discovery was well calculated to do it.

There was a contemporary of Ireland and Chatterton, who as a forger was even more famous. He is known only as Psalmanagar. The others had forged only verses or plays but his more soaring and imaginative ambition concocted an alphabet, a language and a people. He was educated as a Jesuit, but being of a roving disposition forsook that order and became a religious imposter. He claimed to be a young Japanese who had been rescued from pirates and converted to Christianity. Reaching England he was baptised by the bishop of London. The then almost unknown island of Formosa he declared to be his home, after which he invented for Formosa an alphabet and grammar and translated the catechism into its pretended language. Soon he wrote a history of the island, describing country, people and customs. This was so popular that it was translated into German and French. But conscience makes cowards of us all and Psalmanagar's turn at last came. He confessed his frauds and dedicated the rest of his life to literature and devotion. He seems to have had no base motive for his forgeries. Dr. Johnson, who knew him well in his later life, says he was one of the few men for whom he had the greatest respect.

The reason for the success of such imposters must be outside of themselves. With few exceptions their work is valuless in itself. That they do succeed can be attributed largely to the fact that the world is credulous and always interested in the novel and the strange. Then, too, belief is creditable to our charity. It is pleasanter to think a great discovery has been made than to mistrust that a young man has forged a verse of Shakespeare. Nor should charity cease with exposure. The temptation to use another's name in order to gain attention must be great to a young author; so much depends upon a name. A wholesale fraud like Psalmanagar would have no hope of success to-day. The world grows wiser as it grows older, yet doubtless in many ways literary frauds of less extent are still being carried on.

HYDE'S HOTEL.

WE read of English inns, now regarded almost as shrines, where the wits, scholars, and politicians used to congregate, to discuss themes grave and gay over their good old English ale,—such as the Maypole in "Barnaby Rudge." Something of the same sort once existed in Vermont. Hyde's Tavern was famous in the first part of this century, being a half-way inn on the old stage route from Albany to Lake Champlain.

At that time "board could be had for $3.50 per week, with three meals a day, a dance every evening except Sunday (a sermon on that), and free rides in big green wagons thrown in." It was a place full of fun, and its old register shows scores of now famous names. One can imagine Webster, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, Silas Wright, and a score of others less known, seated around its broad fireplace, discussing mighty themes or cracking jokes—assisted, no doubt, by certain lubricants prepared by Mr. Hyde; for those were not strictly temperance times.

Of Hyde's one writer says: "It was the easiest, healthiest, quietest, cosiest old place in New England. Men, women and children did just as they pleased, and the tithing-man of the village helped them. Telegrams never appeared, and the meat of the daily journals came but once a week in the shape (*sic*) of the Middlebury *Banner*, the Orwell *Bugle*, or the Rutland *Mercury*." Mr. Hyde was said to resemble Mr. Pickwick when he stood at the door to welcome his guests. He was "saturated with the most

winning peculiarities" of the great people who frequented his hostelry, and very famous for the good stories he could tell. The old tavern still stands in Sudbury. In those days the good people of Sudbury had but one church; in order to save hard feelings, though, there were four steeples, one for the Methodists, one for the Presbyterians, one for the Baptists and one for the town hall. The tavern now is a summer resort—how are the mighty fallen—with tennis-courts, basball ground, and the usual variety of summer guests; but for him who visits it, knowing its past history and remembering its greatness in the good old days, a half-century and more ago, an air of romance will still surround it with an ever-pervasive charm.

ON GREEK PRONUNCIATION.

BUT a few years have elapsed since the greatest confusion existed in the pronunciation of Greek and Latin. Each country was satisfied to pronounce them after the analogy of its own language. From this chaos, systems have arisen which, by their general acceptance, give a greater uniformity to the pronunciation of these languages. Scholars have decided that the Roman Method approximates most nearly to the original pronunciation of Latin; and, accordingly, it is becoming the established method. The system of Greek pronunciation now almost universally in use is named, from its originator, the Erasmian Method. Erasmus, a most ardent advocate of classical learning, proposed his system near the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was, at first, violently opposed by the English Universities; but it finally gained sufficient favor to be widely adopted. Perhaps simplicity is the best reason which can be given for its popularity. Yet accuracy ought never to be sacrificed to simplicity.

The Modern Greek pronunciation is coming more and more into notice, and it possesses more merits than is generally supposed. Scholars have believed the Greek language has deteriorated, owing to foreign invasions, and particularly to that of the Turks. The fact is that, although the Turks forbade the Greeks under the penalty of death to speak their own language, it was taught, even in Constantinople, where the Greeks had underground schools. The purity of the tongue was thus preserved to a remarkable degree. In fact, the Greek of Xenophon differs much less from that of the present time than Chaucer's English differs from ours. If the purity of the language has been maintained through all the centuries, is it unreasonable to assert the pronunciation has changed as little?

Now, if we should acquire the Modern Greek pronunciation, we would, on finishing Greek in college, have practically learned the Modern Greek language. But someone may object that Greece of to-day is not sufficiently important to warrant special attention. Let me quote from the Rev. Joseph Cook. He says: "Forty years ago, not a book could he bought at Athens. To-day, one in eighteen of the whole population of Greece is in school." In another place he says: "Modern Greece, fifty years ago a slave and beggar, to-day, by the confession of the most merciless statisticians, its enemies, stands at the head of the list of self-educated nations."

Inasmuch as many travel in Greece, not only to finish their Greek education, but to study architecture and art, the Modern Greek pronunciation should be learned to avoid the inconvenience and annoyance arising from the employment of a Greek interpreter. Grecian travel would thus be made much less expensive and much more enjoyable.

Probably the time to acquire this method would not be much greater than is necessary to learn the Erasmian Method; but a modern and an ancient language would be learned at the same time. One writer says, "Again, by discardiug thhe pronunciation now prevalent, and adopting instead the Modern Greek, and by studying the Greek as a living language . . . . great light may be thrown upon the meaning of classical authors."

We do not hesitate to accept the Roman Method of pronouncing Latin which, at the best, is supported only by theories; but we completely ignore the Modern Greek Method of pronouncing Greek, which, of all methods, alone has a chance of being correct.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments in the Communication Column.]

BASEBALL.

Mr. Editor:—As the time draws near for the college student to interest himself in the important branch of athletics—baseball playing—perhaps it will not be amiss if I attempt, through the columns of our

paper, to make some suggestions which I deem fit and proper.

In the first place let us bear in mind our numbers. We have not, like some other institutions, three or four hundred students to deal with, so possibly we should work on somewhat different principles. We are not, as are many of the large colleges, interested in the game of football. Our lawn-tennis is more of a personal and private pastime and sport than an established and organized college game. Thus taking the situation into consideration and reviewing all our sports, we must conclude that we are interested mutually in no college game unless it be baseball. Do you understand me? I say mutually. How is it? Have we been mutually and properly associated and interested even in this game? I am sure I have the hearty approbation of four-fifths of my fellow-students when I say that as baseball matters were administered during our last spring term they were very far from doing honor to ourselves, our instructors, our alumni, and last of all to our alma mater, grand old Middlebury. At our annual meeting a year ago it was voted to support the baseball team financially. The result of such action was only nominal, the team supported itself financially as well as in spirit. To say that our students had not the means to support a team would be absurd. When we voted to maintain a team a year ago we meant business. What was it that changed our decision? It was circumstances and events which plainly indicated that there were a few who could not follow and harmonize with the feelings and wishes of the majority; consequently there was a lack of that mutual feeling of harmony and concord, which must certainly exist if we would go on to success and victory. Shall we allow the minority to rule the majority, or shall the majority rule, compelling the minority to acquiesce and accept what is best for the advancement and promotion of mutual college feeling and friendship? The chief object of this communication is to endeavor to instil into the minds of fellow-students the necessity there is of unanimous feeling and action. If some of us belong to the minority, let us accede to the terms of the majority and then move on in one solid column to victory and success in baseball as well as other matters. I tell you, fellows, that from our fifty students there is a chance to pick out a nine that will be a credit, not only to themselves and fellows, but to Middlebury's past baseball history. We must go about it in the right way. There must be no cast-iron party feeling, but a determined purpose to do what is just and fair, allowing each competitor for the ball team his just claims, nothing more and nothing less. When we, as fellow-students, have acquired this unanimous feeling and desire for the good of our college, then ball teams will be a success financially and will be victorious. Trusting that this communication may be fruitful for the promotion of good feeling and wise plans in our near future, I remain your sincere fellow-student, BUSINESS.

MIDDLEBURY, March 22, 1887.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'21. Boston, March 2 (*Special.*)—The Hon. Samuel B. Mattocks, who died on Monday at Lyndon, Vt., was born in Middlebury, Vt., December 14, 1802, and was graduated at Middlebury College in 1821. He was admitted to the Caledonia County bar in 1826. There he practised his profession until February, 1823, when he was appointed cashier of the Caledonian Bank at Danville. He held this position until 1837. He also held the position of registrar of probate for eight years, between 1826 and 1838. In 1835 he was also appointed Clerk of the County and Supreme Court, and held this office until 1848, when he resigned and again assumed the duties of cashier of the bank and held the same until 1836 when he went to Lyndon, having been appointed cashier of the Bank of Lyndon. In 1874 he resigned by reason of ill-health. With his other duties from 1836 to 1847 he served nine years as Judge of Probate. He was State Senator in 1847 and 1848 and also represented Danville three years in the State Legislature while residing there. Mr. Mattocks traced his lineage bock to James Mattocks, one of the first settlers of Boston, coming from England in 1634.—*Tribune.*

'26. The Illinois College *Rambler* says of Dr. Truman Post: "In the death of Dr. Post, we mourn the loss of not only the Christian friend whose life was the expression of love unfeigned for all human kind, not only the elegant scholar, admired and revered, but also one of the deepest thinkers and finest writers of our time."

'30. Professor Parker is slowly recovering from an illness of several weeks' duration.

'36. The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, of Washington, will preach the sermon at the installation of Dr. Wells as pastor of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, next Thursday evening.

'40. Minister Phelps delivered an address "The Law of the Land," before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute Nov. 1886, which has been handsomely printed in pamphlet form.

'45. Dr. J. Adams Allen, president of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, was on Wednesday made the recipient of a handsome present from the students of the College. The doctor had entered the class room for the purpose of delivering the usual lecture when L. E. Tifft, one of the students, interrupted the routine proceedings, and on behalf of his fellow students presented "Uncle Allen," as the doctor is familiarly called, with a "tripod" consisting of a fat, chubby hand, made of solid gold. The thumb and little finger of the hand were bent so as to touch, the remaining digits being extended. The hand was set on a small block of alabaster, and this in turn on a base of onyx. On the onyx was a solid gold plate bearing this inscription:

UNCLE ALLEN'S TRIPOD.
"Remember these three
When we practice the art:
The condition of blood
The nerves and the heart."

The quotation is a verse of a college song based on some of Dr. Allen's sayings, and the position of the hand is a favorite one with him when addressing the students. The doctor was greatly surprised on receiving the present, but managed to thank the boys in a way to make them feel happy. He sails Saturday next for Europe, to be gone until September, and the presentation was a token of the good will of the students.—*Jonrnal of the American Medical Association Feb. 12th.*

'47. The Rev. James H. Trowbridge, who died Sunday at Riverside, Ill., was born May 27, 1820, at Plattsburgh, N. Y. He graduated at Middlebury, Vt., and pursued theological studies at Union seminary and Yale. He had filled pastorates at Haverstraw, N. Y., Dubuque, Iowa, Chicago and Riverside, Ill.—*Free Press.*

'60. Hon. E. B. Sherman of Chicago who has been seriously ill for some time past is recovering.

'63. Mrs. Gen. Logan while in Chicago recently was the guest of Col. R. S. Tuthill.

'66. J. S. Grinnell is making much trouble for the Chicago "Boodle Commissioners." According to the Chicago *Tribune* "he will go before the Judge and state the need of a special grand jury to investigate certain matters. His request will be complied with, good men will be selected, will be sworn in and then the fun will begin. Until the witnesses begin to show up it will be hard to form an idea of the nature or extent of the development." Mr. Grinnell will probably be the next Democratic candidate for Mayor.

'69. Professor H. S. Baker of St. Paul is still in charge of the Jefferson school. He has a reputation as one of the sturdy, substantial teachers of the State and he is more appreciated the longer he is known.

'71. Hon. E. J. Davenport, still the capable clerk of the Hennepin County district court, a court which has three overworked judges and is soon to have a fourth, is interesting himself in Montana mining property. Some heavy deals have recently been made public which look as if he had been very successful in his ventures.

'81. E. J. Buttolph has purchased a farm in Shoreham, Vt., which he will occupy.

'82. G. N. Pollard is partner in a music store in Sioux City, Ia., and is doing well.

'83. Rev. James Barton and his wife were guests at a dinner in Kioto, Japan, given to Thomas Stevens the bicyclist, who has been making his revolution around the world.

'85, '86. Prof. W. W. Ross of Poultney, Vt., Prof. E. G. Jenks of Shelburne, Vt., and Prof. J. A. Ellsworth of Mineville, N. Y., appeared simultaneously in our midst, exciting the query, Is there a teachers' convention?

'83. C. B. F. Palmer, stenographer and private secretary for W. A. Stowell, Superintendent of the White Mountains and Vermont Divisions of the Boston and Lowell and of the Montpelier and Wells River railroads, is acting as train dispatcher at the Central Vermont depot while trains of that company run over the Montpelier and Wells River road. He is assisted by an operator, and the office is open day and night. —*Argus, Feb. 9.*

CONVENTIONS.

THE Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE OF THE N. E. COLLEGES.

The annual conference of the New England College Young Men's Christian Associations was held on Februry 18–20 with the Yale University Association. The meetings were held in Dwight Hall, which is a recent munificent gift of Mr. E. B. Monroe, and is entirely devoted to the Y. M. C. A. interest in the University. The opening exercises on Friday evening consisted of addresses of welcome by President Dwight and by the president of the Yale Association, followed by an address by Mr. Monroe. Saturday forenoon the meetings were conducted by Mr. Morse of New York and L. D. Wishard; they consisted of discussions by the delegates of several questions connected with association work, and finally an address by Rev. A. J. F. Behrends of Brooklyn. The feature of the afternoon meeting was an address on "The Study of the Bible by College Students" by Prof. W. R. Harper of Yale. A foreign missionary meeting occupied the evening. During the day Mr. Towner and wife sang a number of hymns very effectively. The college pulpit was occupied on Sunday morning by Rev. M. R. Vincent of New York and Rev. A. F. Schauffler of S. S. fame gave a clear, pointed address in the afternoon. The farewell services came Sunday evening. There were over 130 delegates, the largest number which has ever met. The hospitality of the city was most marked and the delegates received every kind attention possible.

COLLEGE EDITORS UNITE.

FORMATION OF THE NEW ENGLAND INTER-COLLEGIATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The first annual convention of the New England Collegiate Press Association was held at Young's Hotel yesterday afternoon. Fourteen colleges were represented by 32 delegates. Appended is a list of the delegates and papers they represent: Amherst Student, Messrs. Bulkley and Harper, Palmer; Bates Student, Mr. Woodrow; Bowdoin Orient, Mr. Choate; Colby Echo, Mr. Farr; Boston University Beacon, Mr. Wild and Mr. Kimball; Dartmouth, Mr. Urquhart; Dartmouth Literary, Messrs. Quint, Simpson; Harvard Advocate, Mr. Mitchell; Maine State College, Mr. Lazelle; Tuftonian, Messrs. Melcher, Maulsby, Austin, Edgerly, Fairbanks; Tech, Messrs. A. S. Warren, Sprague, Peters, Maurnan, Dearborn; Worcester W. T. I., Messrs. Tucker, Burke; Wesleyan Argus, Mr. Breed; Williams Fortnightly, Messrs. Abbott, Holden; Williams Literary, Messrs. Baxter, Cravens, Livingstone; Yale Courant, Mr. May; Yale Literary, Mr. Gates; Yale News, Mr. H. B. Ketchum; Middlebury Undergraduate, Mr. Clark.

Mr. D. L. Maulsby of Tufts College was made temporary chairman. A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Abbott of Williams, Choate of Bowdoin, Gates of Yale, Simpson of Dartmouth and Melcher of Tufts, was appointed by the chair to draw up a constitution. Mr. Breed of Wesleyan was temporary secretary. Mr. Bulkley of Amherst was appointed toastmaster for the banquet.

The committee reported a constitution, which, after slight changes and amendments, was unanimously adopted. The objects of the association are principally social, and annual conventions are to be held on the first Friday in October. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. B. Ketchum of the Yale News; vice presidents, F. J. Urquhart of the Dartmouth, C. C. Choate of the Bowdoin Orient, and M. D. Mitchell of the Harvard Advocate; corresponding secretary and treasurer, J. C. Edgerly of Tufts; recording secretary, Sidney Warren of the Tech; executive committee, Messrs. Abbott of Williams, May of Yale, Wild of the Beacon, Cravens of the Williams "Lit", and Maulsby of the Tuftonian.

Arter the business meeting a recess was taken till 7 p. m., when the delegates sat down to supper. Mr. Bulkley of Amherst was toastmaster, and performed his duties with ease and grace. Among the toasts were the following: "The origin of the association," Mr. Fairbanks of Tufts; "The constitution," Mr. Choate of Bowdoin; "The officers," Mr. Breed of Wesleyan and Mr. Ketchum of Yale; "The Value of Social Intercourse Between College Papers." Mr. Peters of Technology; "College Journalism," Mr. Abbott of Williams and Mr. Bulkley of Amherst; "Boston Weather," Mr. Clark of Middlebury, Vt. The toasts were interspersed with chorus and solo singing by Messrs. Abbott, Mauran, Fay and Sprague. An adjournment was made at a late hour till Oct. 7, 1887, at Young's. The greatest of enthusiasm and good-fellowship prevailed, and success in promoting the cause of college journalism seems assured.—*Boston Herald, Feb. 23.*

EXCHANGES.

To do any literary work, one must have some subject in which he is interested, or must expect some remuneration pecuniary or otherwise for his work. Of course it is possible for one to grind out one or more columns of reviews on a pile of exchanges three or four feet high. Perhaps it is more than possible for it is done every month by many exchange editors. To create any interest in this department there must be severe criticism that will bring about a sharp discussion. Nor is this by any means satisfactory to either parties concerned. To say that this article is good, that fair, is hardly more so. Hence the question arises of what value is the exchange department in our college journals. As it is conducted in most papers, it merely is a rut that papers are in and don't have ambition to get out of. Some papers have abolished it and probably many more will do so in time. The department should be abolished as a separate one and the editor-in-chief who of course must or rather will look over the exchanges, make such comment on them as he see fit in his editorials. As the new management takes charge of this paper we would suggest that this department be given up and the department of sporting and plunder be made into two each with a separate editor.

The *Adelphian* for January contains an Anglo-Saxon poem translated by Prof. Abernethey, a graduate and formerly a tutor of our college.

The *Colby Echo* contains a well written short sketch of Bayard Taylor's life. Its editorials are good, the one on college goverement especially so.

The *College Argus*, No. 11, contains an interesting paper on upper class studies. Its editorial and literary departments are well filled and it ranks among our best exchanges.

No.'s 1 and 2, vol. I of *The Reveille* from Norwich University have made their appearance. From either a typographical or literary point it does not come up to the average of our exchanges.

The *University* for Feb. 11th quotes from the *Churchman* on the elective system at Harvard and though not subscribing to it thinks as the *Churchman* that the system will tend to make "the Harvard diploma, which already begins to suggest scholastic incapacity, also brand its winner with moral weakness and a spiritual decay." Still the fact remains that Harvard still gets its share of students, and without doubt will in spite of such predictions.

FRATERNITY NOTES.

CHI PSI.

THE ALPHA MU OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE HOLDS A MID-WINTER BANQUET.

The first annual alumni banquet of the Alpha Mu of Chi Psi was held at the Addison House Friday evening, with H. R. Dorr, '80, of Rutland, as toastmaster. A bad snow storm prevailed during the day of Friday, drifting the snow and delaying trains, so that many, who had intended to drive across the country from eastern New York and the surrounding towns, were prevented from being in attendance. At 10 o'clock in the evening the banqueters marched into the dining hall and, after partaking of the feast, listened to an interesting toast list. The table was laid with 25 covers and a menu of eleven courses was provided. The banquet was handsomely served by Proprietor Rider, who saw that nothing was omitted which could contribute to the enjoyment of his guests. Among those present, in addition to the active members of the Alpha, were Rev. Gemont Graves, '47, of Burlington, Vt., a contemporary with the founders of the Alpha; Rev. Lawrence Phelps, '75, of Gardner, Mass.; Hon. C. M. Wilds, '75, of Middlebury; Dr. William H. Sheldon, '80, of Middlebury; H. R. Dorr, '80, of Rutland; Frank A. Walker, '82, of Ludlow; Jesse Stearns, '83, of Middlebury; Prof. E. G. Jenks, '85, of Shelburne, and other prominent alumni. Letters of regret for inability to be present were read from those absent. This new departure of the Alpha, of a mid-winter banquet, will be annually observed in the future.

Middlebury, Feb. 13, 1887.

The Chi Psi Hall is being remodelled.

B. W. Sherman, '90, has joined the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

The fourth annual reunion and banquet of the Delta Upsilon Club of New England took place at Young's Hotel, Boston, March 1st.

Geo. R. Wales of the Senior class represented the Alpha Prime Chapter at the fortieth annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, held at Washington, D. C., January 5 and 6. He visited the cities of Albany, New York and Brooklyn on the trip to and

from Washington, spending a day or two with Prof. Kellogg, '58, in Brooklyn, also paying a visit to E. D. Howe, '87, at his home in Albany.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Senior tax at Williams will be about twenty dollars this year.—*Ex.*

The *Dartmouth* with 1,100 copies leads the American college publications, in circulation.

Some friends of Princeton have provided funds to send Prof. Young of that college to Russia to observe the eclipse of August 19th.

The suit against the faculty of Dickinson college at Carlisle, Pa., for expelling the student Hill, has been decided in the student's favor.—*Ex.*

Gen. Francis A. Walker and others are giving the Yale students a series of valuable lectures on political topics from a business point of view.

Cornell has had a number of prominent lectures this term on practical business subjects. Mayor Hewitt and Professor Graham Bell are in the list.

One hundred and seventeen students have withdrawn from Roger Williams College at Nashville, Tenn., on account of troubles with the faculty.

The Students' Board of Amherst has for the first time exercised its authority by expelling a man, who, contrary to promise, used a "pony" in class room.—*Ex.*

Hostilities have broken out between the Freshmen and Sophomores at Cornell. The police have been summoned by the Sophomores in several instances.—*Ex.*

The graduates of the Phillips and the Hawes Schools had their annual reunion last evening, March 2, the Phillips boys at the Vendome, and the Hawes boys at Young's hotel.

On receipt of a telegram from Springfield announcing Dartmouth's reinstatement in the College League the bell was rung, horns blown and a large bonfire built on the Common.

A steam engine has been placed in the lower Physics room for use in electrical experiments.—Twenty-two Seniors were conditioned in the various branches of mechanics at the last examination.—*Troy Polytechnic.*

A project is on foot for the erection of a new American College in Rome. The present building is too small. The new structure which it is proposed to build will have a church attached for the benefit of American visitors.

One of the Freshmen who participated in celebrating Washington's birthday at Wesleyan by aiding in the firing of cannon, contrary to the orders of the faculty, has been suspended, and several have had their annual scholarships revoked.

The Junior class in German have finished reading Grimm's "Marchen," and at the beginning of this week commenced the "Hermann und Dorothea" of Goethe. Heretofore they have used only the English text, but for the remainder of the year the German letter text will be studied.—*Bowdoin Orient.*

Our eyes were gladdened one morning last week on entering the chapel and finding the entire floor covered with a carpet of suitable design. It adds much in making the chapel look like what it was intended for. We understand that we are indebted to our Chancellor, Dr. Hall, for the generous gift. The students thank him heartily.—*University, N. Y.*

The twenty-first commencement of the New York College of Dentistry took place recently in Chickering Hall before a large gathering. The fifty odd members of the graduating class sat in the reserved seats and looked with approval on the faculty who occupied seats on the stage, and also admired the floral collection, one large piece being a floral fan with teeth.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 11.—A minstrel performance given by the college students to-night was a decided success. The principal features of the performance were "Selections from Barnum," a stump speech by King of '88 on "Progressive America," and a song and dance by Messrs. Graham and Joyce. The entertainment closed with a farce entitled "Willie Buffalo's Wildest West."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The students were greatly shocked recently by a sad case of temporary insanity in their midst. The Junior class had been working hard to give a successful course of lectures, but on the day of the first lecture, one of the class during a moment of mental aberration, distributed a large number of free tickets to a concert, thereby insuring a small attendance at the lecture. Such cases of affliction to growing minds are truly sad.—*Tuftonian.*

There was a reunion of Tuft's College Club at Young's, Boston, March 11.

Uriah A. Boyden has bequeathed $230,000 to Harvard college to promote astronomical research.

A movement is on foot among the Juniors to form a dancing class, which shall meet during the rest of this term, and also for a few weeks into the spring time.—*Bowdoin Orient.* Also this: "In connection with their work in Ethics the Seniors are to write abstracts on Mill's Utilitarianism. In connection with the text book Pres. Hyde is giving lectures on the 'History of Modern Gthics.' He is taking up the English pnilosophers in chronoloaical order.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Barton, '84, was in town a few days since.

The senior class are making arrangements for their commencement concert.

The Kaleidoscope is progressing rapidly and will be an excellent number.

Prof. and Mrs. Yager recently gave a reception to the Senior class which was very much enjoyed.

The Juniors are getting ready for their Junior Ex., and it promises to be a very interesting occasion.

H. W. Denio, '88 was delegate to the Y. M. C. A. convention recently held in New Haven, Conn.

J. T. Clark '87, represented the UNDERGRADUATE at the convention of New England college editors in Boston.

Prof. and Mrs. Thos. E. Boyce have moved into town. They will for the present occupy rooms at Mr. Caleb Morton's on Water street.

Miss M. B. Chellis recently spent a week at Mr. Bolton's. She has been preceptress of Black River Academy, Ludlow, since her graduation from the college.

There has recently appeared in our midst a new Freshman Society. Certain members of that class believing that it would be for the honor and benefit not only of the class but also of the college have formed a secret organization which shall be known as the Sigma Alpa Society. At present there are seven members.

Rev. S. L. B. Speare, pastor of the Congregational church, was granted a two-months' leave of absence at the church meeting on Saturday, and on Tuesday went to Boston. There he was to join a Raymond excursion for Southern California that left Boston yesterday. They will go by the Southern route and return by the central, thus having opportunity to see a wide extent of country. Rev. O. H. White, D. D., of Boston is to take Mr. Speare's work in the meantime. He has spent eonsiderable time in England, and is a preacher of superior ability. He will be entertained at the parsonage.

SPORTING.

By the withdrawal of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, forming the College Base Ball League, Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth and Williams are left in the intercollegiate association of last year, which was reorganized for the coming season at Springfield, March 11.

Allen '88 and Clift '88, attended the annual meeting of the State College Base Ball association in Burlington, March 12. The other delegates were Wheelock,'87 and Parham of the medical department of the University of Vermont, and Johnson, '88 of Norwich University. The morning was spent in informal discussion, and in the afternoon the regular business was taken up.

The championship for '86 was awarded to the U. V. M. G. L. Wheelock, U. V. M. was elected president; A. R. Shaw, Norwich, and E. E. Howe, Middlebury, vice-presidents; E. L. Allen, Middlebury, secretary and treasurer; and W. B. Clift, Middlebury, Chas. Draper, U. V. M.. and F. S. Palmer, Norwich, judiciary committee. The league playing rules for '87 were adopted unanimously. The constitution provides for choice of umpires by the judiciary committee, and it was voted that the member resident at each college should choose the umpire for games played at his college. The schedule of games adopted, subject to alteration, is: May 14, at Middlebury, U. V. M. vs. Middlebury; May 27, at Middlebury, N. U. vs. Middlebury; May 28, at Burlington, N. U. vs. U. V. M.; June 4, at Northfield, N. U. vs. U. V. M,; June 14, at Northfield, N. U. vs. Middlebury; June 15, at Burlington, U. V. M. vs. Middlebury. It is to be hoped that the team will receive better support this season than last, when the individual members of the team contributed most of the money necessary to its support. The traveling expenses this year will not be very large, but the ball field needs a good deal of repairing and the uniforms must be in great part replaced.

The diamond is in a miserable condition and must be thoroughly repaired. The differences in level *inside the diamond* are so great as to render any amount of skill fruitless and good practice almost impossible. The uniforms never were very fine and are now nothing but rags. The prospects are that the race for championship this year will be very close, as all the teams are considerably strengthened by the Freshmen members. Although the snow is not yet off the grounds the teams are hard at work getting up muscle, and, as soon as the snow goes, will each practice several hours daily. Good play and close games, it is hoped, will be characteristics of the season of '87. But without the financial support of the students the teams, of course, will be heavily handicapped, and will surely do poor work.

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Short Articles, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy"; "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child-Sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magr der; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandczildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Fred rick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

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THE WAR SERIES,

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburgh will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen. Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum. Generals Q. A. Gilmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

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